

COSMOLOGY NEWSLINK

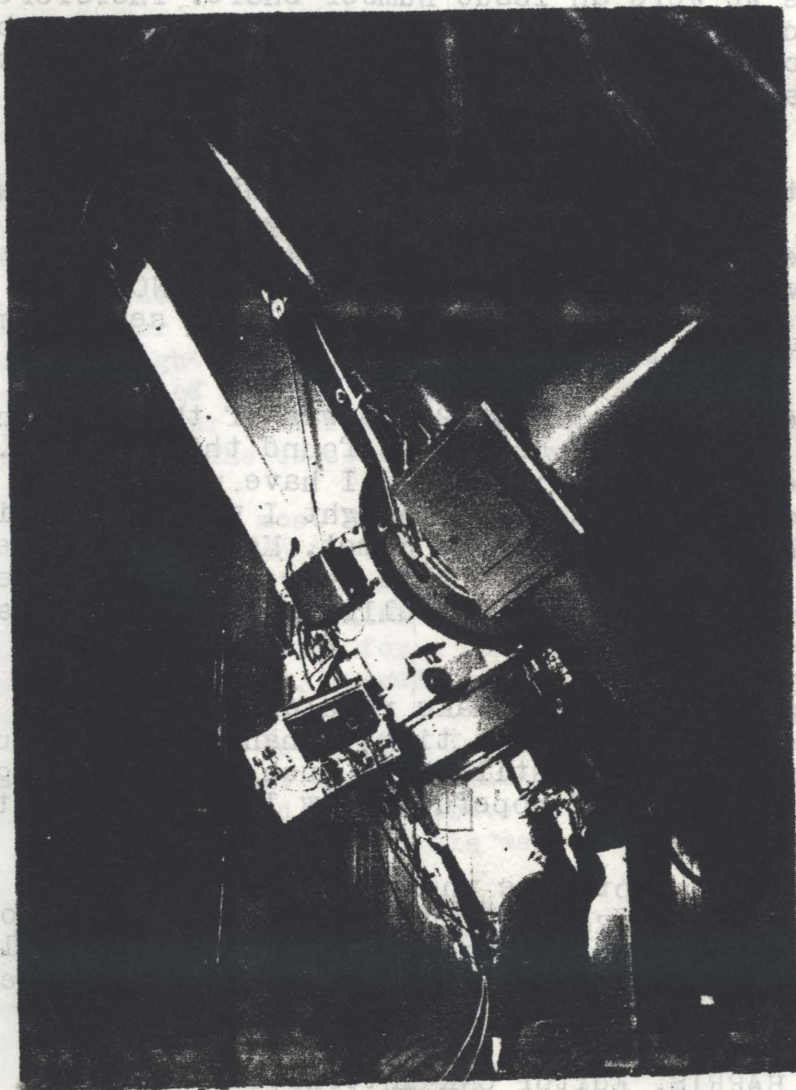
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2nd. Summer issue

CNK

—International Magazine of the Cosmos—



EDITORIAL

Hello readers, here we are with yet another issue of cnk, so soon after issue 29/30.

For new readers and old ones, I'd like to point out that the LAST issue was a joint-numbered one. It was in reality issue 30, but due to a mix-up with issue numbers we were an issue number short. Therefore we are back correctly with this issue which IS number 31. So don't look for n.30, it doesn't exist but shared a joint number with issue 29.

The last issue 29/30 was met with enthusiastic rapture by some readers who were glad to see CNK return, but silence in other quarters, especially by those who still owe us for the last three issues. NO NAMES mentioned, they know who they are. I will send them THIS one, but it will be their last.

The cover photo on issue 29/30 was of the Martian moon PHOBOS, and we have only just found this out now. As for the cover on this issue, I have no idea yet where this photo originated. I thought I would print it as it is the year of Halley's comet. Many will be peering through their telescopes this year and next. Some astronomy groups are even travelling to South Africa to observe it.

This magazine does NOT make regular appearances, only doing so when I have the time, finance or an excuse to bring one out. I still have much data spanning over the years, and hopefully now I am turning it all into CNKS.

Finally, I am not sure when the next issue will be out, but if things look good and my equipment holds out CNK may be out 4 times a years as per normal. So until I hear from you again and until you hear from us, have fun with all that's celestial.

EDWARD HARRIS. Editor CNK International 1985

CHARRIVARI. ODDS AND ENDS. BITS AND PIECES

Diving into my enormous collection of scrap bits on just about everything, I give it an airing here. Some of it for the first time. So to begin our scrapbook:

NOW THE UFOs ARE STOPPING THE TRAFFIC. Jack Hill of The Daily Express Nov 7 1967:

LATEST report on the U.F.O.s. They're now stopping the traffic. The claim came yesterday from lorry driver Karl Farlow who told the police of a strange encounter just before midnight in the New Forest on the A338 road near Ordrg bridge.

Suddenly, he said, his lorry lights and radio blacked out although the diesel engine chugged on.

He pilled up -- there in front of him 7.15 yards away, he saw a 15ft-wide egg-shaped Unidentified Flying Object.

Moments later a white Jaguar car came in the opposite direction. Its lights failed and its engine cut out, said 25-year-old Karl, of Dawley Shropshire.

He went on: "Our vehicles were 25 to 30 yards from each other. The object was in between us, hovering just over the road.

"It glowed in the most beautiful green colour I have seen. It was like nothing on earth. I'm convinced I saw a flying saucer or some object from space.

PETRIFIED

It hovered quite still for a couple of minutes, then made off at fantastic speed. I could clearly see a whitish-coloured dome underneath.

"I sat in the cab petrified. I don't want to ever experience anything like that again. This was no hallucination."

Karl dialled 999 and police drove to the forest. Meantime the Jaguar driver had gone on his way -- "He didn't want to be involved," explained Karl.

Said constable Roy Nineham who was in the patrol car: "Mr. Farlow was very frightened.

The most startling part of his report is that his lights failed and came on again when the object he saw disappeared."

Said a police spokesman: "There is no explanation for this. We have no reason to suspect the informant's story." CNK adds. On the next page we reproduce a Swedish report

which asks..ARE UFOs MORE FREQUENT IN LOW DENSITY POPULATED AREAS? (Taken from AFU NYHETSBLAD NEWSLATTER nr.15 Arkivet för UFO Forskning. Box 5046 151 05 Södertälje 5, Sweden) FR Europe. FR Europa & England.

Svensk
SES UFOs OFTARE i
GLESBYGGD?

Analyserna av den svenska rapportkatalogen fortsätter och i detta avsnitt redovisas några undersökningar om den geografiska spridningen av fallen samt UFO-fenomenets relation till beendethet.

Fördelning per longitud/latitud.

582 fall känd longitud/latitud för observationssplatsen infördes i ett koordinatsystem. Fördelningen visar en kraftig "rapportdominans", i absoluta tal, för den södra delen av landet. 453 händelser hade rapporterats från området söder om 62; a breddgraden en linje som går mellan Hudiksvall och Sunsvall och delar Sverige i två yttre hälften. Procentuellt är detta 78; av samtliga fall. 100 av 135 närobservationer (CF-fall) Inträffade söder om samma linje (=75;). Cirka vart fjärde fall kom således från Norrland, vilket ändå är mycket med tanke

Engelsk- English
ARE UFOs MORE FREQUENT IN
LOW DENSITY POPULATED AREAS?

The analysing of Swedish report catalogues continues and in the account some examination about the geographical distribution of cases and UFO-phenomenon: relation to(no translation)

Distribution per longitude/latitude.

582 cases had data to show the longitude and latitude of the observation sites. 75% occurred in the densely populated areas south of the 62nd latitude (which roughly divides Sweden into two halves), while only some 15% of Sweden's population live to the north of that parallel. This means that the northern part seems relatively over-represented in our catalogue. As expected, we also find heavy concentrations of reports in the densely populated south.

588 reports indicated the province where the sighting had occurred. Comparing the rate of cases with the number of inhabitants for each area (from official population statistics as of Dec.31 1973) heavy disproportions were found for several areas. It was evident that this resulted from a high rate of "ufology activities" in those areas. Active groups and ufologists had collected a surplus of reports from their home areas.

Svensk/Swedish

på att norrlandslandskapen bara har 15; av Sveriges befolkning. Detta förhållande antyder, således redan nu att antalet rapporter står i viss disproportion till boendetätheten.

På kartan (i detta original magasin, tidskrift Nr.15) ser vi samtidigt att ökad i stora drag omedelbart ger utslag i ett större antal fall vad är annat vänta?

Starkast är koncentrationerna i områdena Stockholm-Mälardalen-Bergslagen-Östra Dalarna, i Göteborgstrakten, i Östergötland samt runt Sundsvall. Men det är också i dessa regioner vi haft, och har, aktiva ufologer som samla in rapporter varför vi får ett ganska komplicerat samband av olika faktorer.

Till att börja med uppstod svarigheter att, korrekt och entydigt, hänföra fall i

Stockholmsregionen till Södermanland eller Uppland, varför de två landskapen slogs samman till en enhet vid beräkningarna. På samma sätt med Göteborgstrakten, då Västergöt och Bohuslän därför bearbetades i klump. (För denna fortsättning se nummer 15 av Nyhetsblad AFU-REDAKTÖR)

DEUTSCH: GERMAN: KOMMT UFOs MEHR IN DEN GEBITTEN WO VIELLE LEUTE LEBEN? Aus den Zeitschrift Nyhetsblad AFU Schweden: BW

English

To remedy this we deleted all those cases where a UFO group or ufologist could be traced as the primary recipient of the case report. Aborted were also a number of cases reported by people active in the field of ufology. This left us with 327 cases for our further analysis. All those cases had a newspaper or some defence institution as a primary recipient.

The frequency, per province, of "non-ufology" cases is shown in table 6. (of the original magazine No.15) A theoretical (expected) number of cases was calculated for each province as a linear factor of population figures. Comparing the actual number of cases and the expected (proposing an equal chance for each Swede to see a UFO, independently of his place of living) we find generally minus deviations in the southern, densely populated provinces and plus deviations in the northern, deserted areas. In the northern provinces this divergence is much more obvious. Our 327 cases were then divided into two classes: 250 distant sightings and 77 close encounters. The trend was the same for both classes. There was no immediately discernable difference between the two samples.

(To be continued - Editor)

æT.š%A KOMMT UFOs ð IN GEBLITEN VON NQS LEUTE?

ÿ" ð¼ ... Das ist die frage%

"A1 geschichte Bericht von das .rxp-e ist sehr kompliziert, und schwer. } scheint es kommt nicht zur ende. Aber es macht *T_interessant sOudieren\$ á sind UFOs me/stenf./=_.\$0 \$P\$:.à{X leute immer gesehen. Was "\$=3% Z1\$[-6/% &H4\$M\$@darüber? Bitte senden uns ihr 7\$/;U>--Heraus-ÿ b& r

CHARIVARI continues:

UFO IS COPPLD: Daily - pr'ss 25 October 1975.

FOUR police o*+BerM+FB9tVree different stations yest-\$r#,.reported seeing a red and green :op ?- \#5\$MQ?<_ Chertsey and Woking in Surrey.

FLYING SAUCER: NURSES. Daily Express \$M \$ Five members of the Derby Hospital staff claimed yesterday that they had seen a 'flying saucer' while on o:Sir way to the Manor AOs@CtaT Nurses' Home after night #uty.

They said they had watched the glowing bright yellow sausage-shaped object for šÂ"xR. ØyQ0W\$

) ACE SUCCESS (19.Oct.1983 Yorkshire !. \$min6 Press)

Europe says it is now ready to Û% 4nfe VŠQUnited States in -ytpm. satellites Enq ND)_ -AKEJ2W R&VLS@8(IM,O\$]_ the successful launch of its Ariene rocket from a jungUS_ base at Kouro, French Guinea.

UFC SPOTTED OVER MALTON. jorGshire ^ \$ _1983:

ÇNf officers in Qe Malton area are at hFb7the skies after . unFentN4e!flyin. object was siotted near Rillingston.

n 3< « who wig;eh to remain on...ous yesterday .r (port-3% sihtF. of a UFO ð a field near his home on the edge of the Wolds. He sa G"the object was barrel-shaped @E that he saw flashing lights with white strips in the ziddle.

qipolice spokesman said today: "The ins)østOg thing is that S- of our traffic iatrol -TSÄÜ5BÄGWVQarea saw lights in the sRY™ Nabout 11.45 that cight so we don't think this report is a hoax."

MYSTERY OBJECT SPOTTED Ø3.SKY. 13.Dec. 1983 Yorkshire \$ ÿ

A YORK man cLAPS to have spotte#a mysterf.g8@[@÷ white object x the sky "with a round glowing head and "t"i. iVØ

S^% Bir#iaV of Reginald Grove, York, claiüs to have sppØed the Auct on Monday evening while waiting 2 r a

bus Ö _~Ü He said the object just suddenly vanished. dØ

o barrel-shaped object with flashing lights and white stripes has been seen by people near Rillington this we*k.

Ø% 7 AT © VINGTON 4.1.1983 (edited due to len.th)YEP

WITH Û+æren ,j.to T^2 æL media reports o*_ /deathfie\$. flying o jects oh the evening "R 12th December (monday), 1983. at approxi ately 8.30 pm, and to your own news ÝN° Þ ± after interviewing many Ý¥ r- idejts who observed the phenomena, which was d.s oibed . A glowing blze aö re bal of W8ht which exploded into a [{ltitude of coloure#- lights, we initially thought the object as a fireball.

Subsequent inquiries have revealed that no natural phenomena was recorded at Ý üâ=)-2 t <e raio tracking jitation. We also received a report from a rekJ\$^t.living near R.A.F Elvington near ork who witnessed at 7.00pm a large circul . ááT-3 displa.in numerous lights. IS was O |É-|OD L' Á/about the length of five aeroplanes.

We have good reas _to believe so\ething extremely unusual occurred on the night in q|etion which could not be rela- U3øto natural phenomena.

orSs-ir/.@² "o i0tf.~R Bg!R žl±fCE9 ±you may give regarding this sighting.

ii /v BIRDSALL, Research Officer, 67 Lovell Park Towers, Leeds. *YORK ASTONOMICAL SOCIETY' # REPORT w EXPLANATION via Martin Dawson:

"The object in question was a firibaXYef ma9Kt}de AÓ9 whose time was _UT(from a |ritish Astronomical Assoc. Circular) or Aal ns *terms, a very buighu fireball or shooting @ seen at 8.0 in the evening. Every ye Û between 12-15 .>âS"ÄSã the earth passes tA o{8>a swarm of material in space which burns up upon ientry into the a mos-phe Ûe 19 3 was a m sw:šä;²}ÄhJY one, IRAS the International astronomy satellite .hich was l a c?ed last year discovered . asteroid, TB 1983 which travel m closer to the s-ck than

. other object and the Çe t@ng with 1983 TB is that it follows very closely the hpÄ[] th t the Geminids follow etc. V at h « ened in 1983 was that 1983 TB added a bit more matter to the Geminid stream and caused more meteors and CE pøb ll n. This affect had been predicted in October 1983." MARTIN DAWSON York Astronomical Soc. 1983

RUSSIA LAUNCHES VENUS PROBE

Monday June 10 1985

A RUSSIAN space probe was zooming towards the planet Venus yesterday. It was launched from the Soviets' Unmanned Vega 1 space craft. This craft is travelling out to meet Halley's comet next March.

The probe, which is expected to land on Venus today, will collect data on the planet's surface.

A second Venus probe is expected to be launched by a companion space craft, Vega 2.

*1983 note PICTURE OF VENUS: The Soviet Venera-15 space-craft has sent back the first radar picture of the dark side of Venus, Tass news agency said yesterday - Reuter.

OTHER 1983 belated news: INDIAN FOR SPACE:

India should have an astronaut before Britain, Australia and Canada, who have been offered places in America's Space Shuttle, writes OUR SPACE CORRESPONDENT.

Squadren Leader Rakesh Sharma is training with fellow countrymen Mr. Ravish Malhotra, at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Center near Moscow to fly Russia's latest Soyuz T space-craft. (NEWSPAPER CLIP UNKNOWN)

SPACEMAN DOG THIEF WORE A SILVER SUIT New Zealand Herald 17-12-1977

Gisborne is alive with stories about unidentified flying objects. The Gisborne Aerial Phenomena Research Group has received 26 reports of UFO sightings in the district over the past four weeks.

It is rumoured that in the early hours of one in the morning recently in a remote part of the Waimata Valley, about 20 kilometers from Gisborne, a farmer was awakened by his dogs barking.

Investigating, he was startled to see what appeared to be a spacecraft near by.

Small men in silver suits seemed to be after his dogs. One was carrying a dog towards the craft so he fired a shot at the figure.

Versions vary slightly, but it is claimed the farmer hit the dog-thief, who should really have known better than to try to steal a farmer's most valuable possession.

The wounded one staggered on board the craft, which took

off fast but in the general confusion one four feet nine inches silver-suited, illuminated-booted wee fellow scampered off into the bush.

It is also rumoured that several craft have returned to the property-presumably to pick up their stranded companion-and that the farmer fears retribution if he makes public everything he has seen.

If the story strains the credibility, some of the reported sightings come from people who are quite prepared to give their names and to speak up openly.

They include sightings of what appeared to be blue, green and red objects in the sky, a "mother ship" which had smaller scout ships and one actual report of a craft from about 500 feet away.

The 500-foot sighting was made by a member of the research group who went into the valley to investigate a report.

He said he saw a craft which was about 30 feet wide and 15 feet high. It was red on top, blue in the middle and green on the bottom.

It emitted a blue light which lit up a dead tree. The craft moved away soon after.

The research group is not prepared to comment except to say that there is a report of a humanoid creature being seen near Manders Rd in the Waimata Valley, about seven o'clock one night.

CLOSE ENCOUNTER OF A SECOND KIND. Sunday Mirror, October 22nd, 1978. Page 19.

TWICE within a few nights Margaret Joy has encountered a two-legged unidentified Flying Object.

She first saw it for thirty minutes while it shone a strong light at her bedroom.

Miss Joy, 55, of Chard, Somerset, said: "The object was floating above a hedge about 200ft away.

"There was no sound and it was all very uncanny.

"The light seemed to be wandering about and several times fell right across my face.

"Beneath the light I could see two metal legs which stood out like an upsidesown V".

The mystery object began to rise and then the light went out.

A few nights later it returned and again the light shone into Miss Joy's bedroom. Her sighting followed several others reported in the sky near Chard. Police said they hadn't seen anything unusual.

RIDDLE OF FLYING SAUCERS AS BIG AS BATTLESHIPS

Daily Mail (date unknown, approx 1979 ?)

Via Patrick Martin once member of the YORK ASTRONOMICAL SOC.

The most convincing sighting of flying saucers so far has been made by three civil airline pilots. But they kept their sighting a secret for nearly a year because they thought they would be branded as cranks.

On July 30 last year, British Airways captain Denis Wood, 42, was flying his Trident into Faro Airport, Portugal. He was asked by Lisbon air control to keep his eye out for three mysterious objects that had shown up on their radar.

Captain Wood scanned the skies, not really expecting to see anything. But there they were, 33,000ft. up.

"We looked out and saw this very bright headlamp in the sky" he said yesterday at his Haselmere home, Surrey.

"All the cabin crew saw it too. This very bright light was joined by two cigar-shaped objects. I've been flying for 20 years but have never seen anything that hasn't been identifiable.

"On the return flight from Faro it was dark. But as I approached the same area I switched on the radar and we found two objects about 20 miles away.

"We worked out that the two cigar-shaped objects must be as big as battleships but we did not see the bright light again."

The mysterious objects were also seen by two other pilots in a British Airways Tri-Star. And a Portuguese pilot reported seeing a bright light accelerating vertically into the sky,

HIS HEAT Baffles Doctors Auckland, Thursday, October 6, 1977. (Newspaper not known)
NZ A -AFP Rio de Janeiro.

A 33-year-old truck driver who claims he was dragged into a flying saucer has doctors baffled in Rio de Janeiro.

His body temperature keeps soaring to 42 degrees celsius, which could kill him. Normal temperature is 37 degrees.

But as the experts gather round - refusing to comment - Antonio Larrubia stays obstinately alive and eager to tell his story to radio and television.

He said he was strolling near his home in the Rio suburb of Paciencia at 3 am last Friday when he saw a flying saucer land in the square. Two short, broad-shouldered beings

pushed him into the spacecraft, in which there were about 50 more of the creatures, he claimed.

When he cried out in fear he was hit by a sort of bolt of lightning which made his body feel as if it were on fire.

When he found himself lying dizzy in the square again about an hour later he thought he had been burned alive and asked to be drenched with water at a nearby garage.

Since then he had felt better from time to time, he said.

But doctors and psychologists trying to explain the phenomenon are not well at all.

"His clinical condition remains astonishing," said Dr Nelly David, who examined Mr. Larrubia.

"I have never seen a case like it."

Well readers, more UFO sightings from the past in the next issue, as I dip into my big bundle of belated data. YOU HAVN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET!

READERS' LETTERS

A letter from a previous member of ISTR, and an old letter from a dear friend.

Dear Mr. Harris, I often get surprises through the post, but receiving CNK was one of the biggest! Now I think of it, I must have received your 1980 CNK in 1980. (this was the last time we contacted this reader and he WAS surprised after 5 years of silence from us) - editor.

"I have left ISTR, departed the fold, as it were, for other fields. Please find enclosed my subscription for a couple more of your future editions.

Bye for now, JOHN BREDWELL, Swansea.

*CNK IS DEEPLY SOOY TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF FRED O' GARDNER WHO WAS CORRESPONDENT TO THIS MAGAZINE IN 1972-77.

When we sent him a copy of CNK, it was returned with words to this effect on the envelope. In memorandum of a great man with great philosophy, as seen in the last issue, I would like to reprint a letter from Fred to me in 1977:

Dear Edward, I have just returned from a 19 day trip around the South East and over in Mid and West Wales, covering 1,000 miles all together.

E took this fct With A glia Television twice, and they replied twice, and assured me it was fictional! I tñ Ōtu&% this With certain knowledgable locals and zfJ opinion ©űđ that programme got past the xLA Ō™ and when it ac <>d5 the air the damage was dnne ó;ò so 6y old, olí story of 'a.fictional ©Ōfbó\$šÖ-. But ì z.pÉJB som kVthe nearby Ö'u@G¶' μ of Devon, 'fí C® Oªò J and Hants. and the parched land |:ñ drought conditions were not fictio . at all, they were very factual. 1{ „¿?...R ...û-³=AÊ® Ü.x×0ÜZÄã÷ŽE9 the |zø0 Á7 ÷1{2 ö qZ 7z =& were ÊÊÊŠ\vely sever and unprecieented Ç Éhave friends ñcago aní they —Á w.üewerl ?® and -dõð m= oß,qAächer p those condition .were factual ,not X" amD Än,D ZĐĐ üNKÍ gñs cor that oö >ö8

They stressed if there is not a right about face in our whole Scientific and technological procedure as at present then the situation towards the end of the century seems very bleak indeed. (My dear Edward, I have 3 children and five grandchildren; I fear not for myself or even my children, but what of my Uranian children and millions of other children who will be following their own of upring by the turn of the century, eh! That's not funny. - have been here giving lectures all over the globe. Then at the turn of 1972-3 (I am 68), my interest in UFOs and their overall significance led out into Kent, (for 2 years) and then out here-west, from Nov. 1974 and here... have been following up all the varied aspects of Uology and related subjects - and much more besides. You would be surprised what UFOs have let me in for. In fact, my friend you could not give it credence. - have been

interested in UFOs from 1967, You and a lot more wd. exclaim, No, it could no) hē Yēn... But the fact is & boy, it did and what's more, it does.

I assure you I am quite sane and sensible- I am college trained, well-read and my 3 children are university trained. (Queen's University of Belfast) etc. I'm enjoying myself in this letter to you, my boy and when you've read it (twice) maybe you old + nD# "has gJne 'nuts' or possibly you may be fair and say (d + red's nice! But no ma(ter - H h óó have to take me for what I am - truthful, straightforward and as fran as any hard headed Lancashire man can be.

God bless you and yours and here's more power to your elbow in what you trying to do, to spread a little truth and manifest a little goodness, too, I hope.

If you think I can help you of your readers, you've only to Fō * and what I I Y for God and an is for free. f With every good wish to you all

Sincerely, FRED.

% would like again to point out that we feel Fred O Gardner fōno longer with W I hope this last letter printed for the first time will show us how to live a better life and help to improve the situation in the world at %fā _ ó Fred will be sadly and nostalgically missed. ZITOR CDT

if Wo YV are please ē with Š a tell others - if X G are NOT pleased with A tell us.

aims to be truly cosmological by bringing future articles on other things than the astronomical issues, although they will be a good wA of it. For example. LW/ \$ MANKIND n FROM? A has now been strongly suggested life on Earth, or some of it, may have originated from space. d research on DNA and ancient Genes, thus Ō g jē 'lō prove to be the case.

Women in Space



June 1983 the <ō ñāò decided to send up a qualified trained woman astronaut. But that is history. Yet Sally

de © appropriate name, for America's first lady astronaut, was offered a vast w} of money as follows:

7, CHANCE ' ()^ y5 3pA6 By staff correspondent in Las Vegas. (newspaper not known-photocopy only)

America's first woman astronaut, Miss Sally Ride, has turned down the chance to make a \$1 million (£ 676,000) so that she can stay with the space programme.

Hollywood agents have said she could easily earn such a * (from advertising endorsements, personal appearances and film rights to her life story but she would need to cash Ō now while she is still "hot" in the wake of her space shuttle flight last June (1983), they said. Miss Ride, 32, a doc-

tor of physics, flatly rejects the idea. She said in Las Vegas during a NASA promotion tour: "It is ..what I want.. to do. I did not go into the space programme to make money or be famous but because I wanted to work in it and go into space."

*Sorry we havn't got the full report on this, half of it is missing. Editor.

SALLY RIDE'S FIRST SPACE MISSION June 1983

Sally Ride was not the first woman in space, however, some time in the late fifties or early sixties the Soviet Union blasted into space Valentina Tereskova, to become THE first woman in space. But now it was America's turn nearly 29-years later. It will probably be another 40 years before the U.K finally gets round to it.

The Challenger was the name of America's 7th Space-Shuttle to go into orbit carrying with it the U.S.A's first woman astronaut, Sally Ride. She orbited the Earth at a staggering 17-18,000 miles Per hour.

One of her jobs was to release a Canadian satellite at an altitude of 22,000 miles. This mission was hailed as a success, also when the astronauts deployed, without a hitch a satellite for Indonesia.

This Space shuttle mission was the biggest ever, carrying a bigger crew. It is a far cry from the old days when man used a massive rocket to hurl only two men in the Gemini capsules.

Sally Ride became an astronaut in 1978 as is a doctor of physics. There was also a doctor of medicine on board this mission to monitor space sickness.

The countdown was smooth, weather near perfect. The Blast-off was dazzling as Challenger went up on its 6 day mission. Of the two commercial satellites, Sally Ride launched the Canadian one, she also manouvered the Shuttle's camera to give never before views of the Earth, as the Shuttle turned upside down to achieve it.

Her next task was to practice using the remote control arm. This was to be used to deploy and retrieve an experimental space package, so that eventually satellites could be brought back into the cargo bay for any repairs, or returned to Earth.

Challenger orbited the Earth once every 90 minutes, and one astronaut was heard to say, on releasing a satellite

"We deliver-OK?"

Sally answered: "Youv'e got it!"

Ground control was pleased with Sally's mission with her colleagues in space, and then they went on a 4 day programme of experiments with different types of science."

On the third day, they got busy with some of the 11 experimental packages on board Challenger. These special experiments included one for processing glass, alloys and crystals, in an almost gravity free conditions. At the time they also believed it could lead to a breakthrough in drug manufacture, but whether it has at this date, we have not heard here at CNK. Meanwhile Sally was busy in the cargo hold manipulating the control robot arm and used it to release and return the experimental space pallet.

While also adjusting the camera for Earth photos, Sally did some exercises, joking that she was one of the few people to run across the Indian Ocean. The mission logged up a million miles to her credit.

By this time, Sally and crew were half way through their 6 day mission. One of Sally's most important jobs was to test a process for making complex drugs as a first step to establishing factories in space, which is much easier away from Earth's gravity.

It was also the FIRST time ever that a satellite had been released and retrieved, as a test run for servicing others.

During Sally's mission, a West German satellite, carrying several scientific experiments - including a camera, was actually used to photograph the Shuttle as it orbited the world, without it being attached to the shuttle itself.

This was yet another FIRST! Then the astronauts used it as a 'plaything' to practice the capture and release of satellites to be recovered.

Sally's last job aboard Challenger before it landed, was to close-in on this 'plaything' with the robot arm as a final practice run for the day when it had to be used for the real thing - as indeed it was, some months later.

Only one spot of trouble dogged the mission. The auxillary power unit failed, but was quickly repaired. But nothing could hold back the weather. Fierce thunderstorms were in progress at Cape Canaveral, where previous missions had landed, and the shuttle was diverted to Edward's Air Force Base, in California. It was so quick a decision that only a few hundred people were there to see it land. Depite an extra 3 hours in orbit, Sally Ride came back in triumph!

Judy was one of America's new lady astronauts following in the wake of Sally Ride.

Many delays in the launch and finally Udy Resnik made it into space after 10 weeks of delays.

What the future holds for more women in space, we can only wait and see, as more women aim for the stars. It is a nice equal balance now that men and women can work side by side in space.

I wonder when we will see an entire space mission dominated by women. Who knows, it could be the start of the REAL STAR MAIDENS.



SPACE girl Judy Resnik steps out for a date with destiny on the maiden flight of the latest U.S. shuttle rocket, Discovery.

Judy was one of six crew on the shuttle which finally blasted off yesterday after 10 weeks of hitches.

A final look now at our WOMEN IN SPACE. It is only the beginning. But it is a good start. One day soon we will see women in space as a part of the overall scheme of things. Soon then, women will take their rightful place alongside their men when they finally journey to other planets, the stars and beyond.

ASTRO-MUM IN SPIN!

AMERICA'S first
astro-mum was last
night circling the
earth in the space
shuttle Discovery

Brunette Anna Fisher left her 11-month-old daughter Kristin safe at home when she blasted

off from Cape Canaveral with the rest of her space-team a day late because of bad weather.

Crew-mate Dale Gardner celebrated his 36th birthday as the Shuttle took off.

Flight commander
Frederick Hauck

radioed the controller.
"I hope the Gardner
family enjoyed the
birthday celebration for
Dale. We sure did."

The shuttle's five crew will spend eight days in orbit and aim to rescue two crippled satellites.

*0

C O M M E N T S

Here are some feed back comments on issue one:

"I like the David Prockyer article, I think he's a good fellow and knows what he's on about. Martin Dawson YAS.

"I would like to have further copies and thank you for sending me CNK." Stanley Greenwood. Co. Cleveland.Harts.

"The last one was a good issue, but I think you over did it in reproducing issue one. A good issue nonetheless."- David Prockter. Leytonstone, London.

* [REDACTED] David, you know how it is, one thing leads to another.
EDITOR.

"CNK WAS MY BIGGEST Surprise ever. John Breakwell. Swansea.
Please send a couple of your future editions."

"I liked the magazine, I've nearly read all of it." Helen Scarr (amateur astronomer) Gt. Dunmow.

COMMENTS AND A COMMON MOAN Compiled by the Editor

In the last issue of CINK joint numbered 29/30, and i
on page 49 of the DAVID PROCKTER NEWSBEAT, was an item
that was a ECHO of the same annoyance creeping into the

United States Space Programme, and that moan is this:
We asked our Columnist David Prockter about SPACE RESEARCH.
This same moan had not gone unnoticed by QUEST magazine
of the Yorkshire U F O Society. Basically it was
this. READ ON:

CNK: David what do you feel about the current Space Reserach?
DAVID PROCKTER (CNK last issue) " All we see right now is
the insane use of Military Strategy outside our atmosphere.
Reality and Science Fiction are becoming transposed, and
neither Luke Skywalker or Carl Sagan can tell one from
the other!"
CNK: In other words David seemed against the use of space
reserach as yet another arm of the military. The two sh-
ould be kept apart. AS IF IN ECHO TO THIS I found this
item In the magazine QUEST of 1984 of the Yorkshire UFO
Society from a Daily Mail item 1984 from Harvey Elliot:

"Anyone who believe such tripe that the astronaut took
pictures of this new Soviet rocket by accident is kidding
themselves. Like a kid who grows up and realises there is
no such thing as Santa Claus, I have grown out of the
once proud stance I took at the achievements of the Space
and Development programme. The tremndous thrill I experi-
enced at knowing man had actually reached the Moon and
walked on it has been replaced by a sinister mistrust at
the realisation that NASA is but another arm of the Unit-
ed States Defence Programme, and that the Shuttle missions
are designed to increase military awareness, and that
mans hopes and asperations which were felt worldwide fol-
lowing the Apollo missions, are dead and buried beneath
the rotten core that defence minded morons have created.

Now we are to witness advertisements on the outside of
the launch module as well as the Shuttle itself, and am-
azingly, even commercials from the crew of the Shuttle
whilst in orbit, and NASA are keen on the idea. And peo-
ple oall us.....

ASTRONOMY SECTION

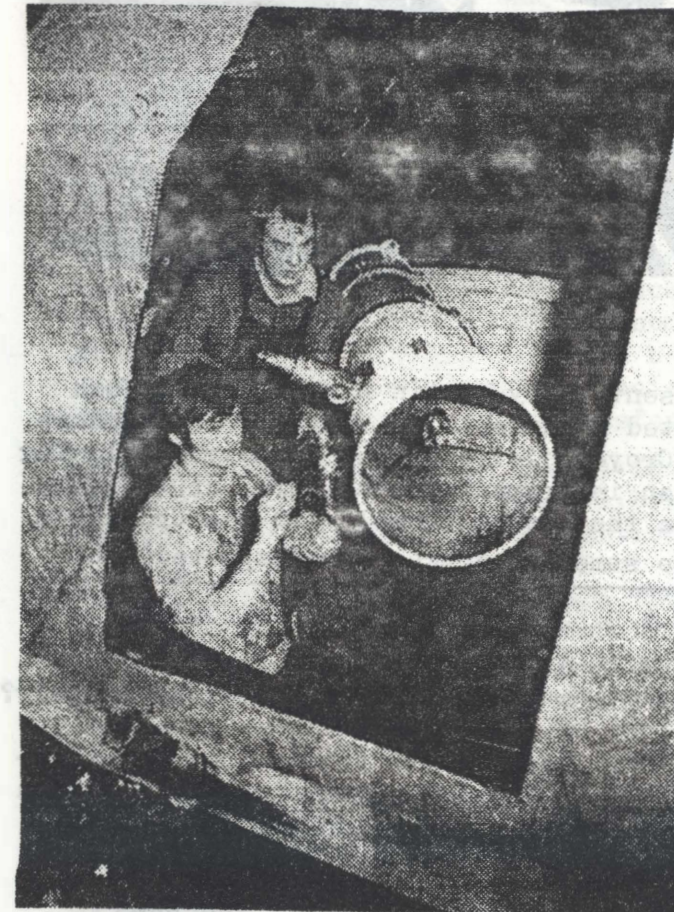
On 15 October The York Astronomical Society were
even then preparing for the return of Halley's
comet. In 1980 a space probe was in their sights:

15-10-
1980

York eyes fixed on space Voyager

Better late than never. CNK shows what happened when we
were not publishing. Related news from the file.

AS THE U.S. space probe Voyager heads for the edge of the
solar system its journey is being followed by the 20 members
of York Astronomical Society.



They have one of Yorkshire's
largest telescopes under a green
dome on the disused Acaster
airfield.

They are viewing Saturn,
Venus and the moon, and re-
searching variable stars and
star colours.

Voyager has just sent back
astonishing pictures from Sat-
urn.

"Now we are looking forward
to 1986 when Voyager will reach
Uranus," said Mr. Martin Daw-
son, secretary. "That will be a
busy year because Halley's
comet will be returning to our
skies."

Starting with just three low
brick walls, members have been
building up their observatory
since 1973.

GOODRICKE

"We were very lucky when
we were given a magnificent 12 1/2
inch reflecting telescope," said
Mr. Dawson, aged 21.

"We bricked up the walls and
made the glassfibre dome from
old pub signs and other scraps.
In fact we have scavenged
everything from wheels off a
hospital porter's trolley to
bonnet fixings off a sports car."

York has been associated
with astronomy since 1787 when
John Goodricke in his observa-
tory by the Minster discovered
fluctuations in the brightness of
the star, Algol.

The society hopes to complete
its observatory in time for the
Goodricke bicentenary.

Mr. Martin Dawson (left) and Mr. David Barker with the
York Astronomical Society telescope on Acaster airfield.



Here's a belated photo sent in by Martin Dawson of the York Astronomical Society dated Saturday 21st. May, 1977. It shows Mr. Adam Hilgar of the Croyden Astronomical Society displaying a Heliometer, which is an instrument in Sun work. Mr. Hilgar, who was 80 in 1977, made the device himself. It was Croyden's 21st Anniversary. {photo somewhat darker than expected}=Ed.

NEWS FROM THE BRAINTREE & HALSTEAD DISTRICT ASTRONOMICAL SOC.

Did you know that not far from Dunmow, here in Essex, a mere 9 or so miles away, lies a new and unique astronomical society? NO? Well read on.

I read, somewhere, that the society was formed in 1980, correct me if I'm wrong, by Andrew Gatward. Since then it has been going from strength to strength. On learning of the society, your editor naturally telephoned and swapped journals as is per usual, if we still intent to be a cosmological magazine. It seems we made an error in one of CNKs about the BHDS and got the name wrong. But they must admit, it is quite a long title. They have been going unofficially since 1977.

In 1984 the B.H.D.A.S had 60 members and they are affiliated to the British Astronomical Society, and the Junior Astronomical Society, of which your editor was once a member of in the early 1960's..even met Ian Ridpath, the BHDAS also ties in with the Federation of Astronomical Societies.

They were very busy in June 1984, Mr. Gatward was working on a new 40" telescope, which we feel he must have used observing the newly discovered Nova in Vulpecula, so says their 1984 letter to CNK.

Like most new societies, (we had one one in 1959) sometime the attendance drops, and interests fade. To try to help kindle the flame of enthusiasm, they called in T.V. astronomer Patrick Moore, whom CNK used to send copies of CNK to in past times, and his rallying call to all members, I'm hoping must have put things right.

CNK extends thanks to the BHDS for mentioning 'our society' to Mr. Moore, but we must explain, that so far we have no members to speak of. But we hope in the near future the Dunmow Astronomical Club might built a small observatory, small enough just to do night observations in the warm. We sure could do with some advice on instrumentation in the DIY line, as most of our finances are tied up in CNK's production. Should a Dunmow Astronomical Club get off the ground, a separate magazine would have to be produced. It appears there are astronomical societies in Clacton, Southend, Rayleigh, Orwell, and Chelmsford, say the BHDS.

The BHDS has much to its credit in information on the stars and planets etc., with a library of over 4,500 photos, 3,500 slides, and 250 astronomical publications.

In July the Society produced No.1 of STARVIEW their astronomy magazine, which they were then looking for a name for. I think that title is adequate. Produced by Ann Williams containing all the beginner and professional wants to know on the subject or at least how to get going in it. In fact a person can easily get hooked on astronomy, and according to a BHDS member, Mr. W.O'Shaughnessy, who merely started viewing his son's telescope. As he writes in STARVIEW: "I had no intention of becoming an astronomer-it all started with my son asking me if he could have a telescope..." Which he obtained, then later: "I looked at some of the books my son had obtained, and went into the garden to try to find some of the things we had read about. I WAS HOOKED." CNK hopes some members out there will be hooked too!

HALL. Y. S. COMET INFORMATION AS AT SUMMER (JUNE-JULY 1985)

INFORMATION FROM ANDREW GATWARD OF THE BRAINTREE,
HALSTEAD & DISTRICT ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

CN wrote to Mr. Gatward for his astronomical advice on
the best way to observe the comet with very little instru-
mentation. Here's his reply:

"With regards your request on observations of Halley's
comet. I do not wish to seem dismal, but a 45x refractor
is going to restrict you tremendously when observing the
comet."

A 45x refractor telescope, for readers who want to know
is one with a glass lens. A REFLECTOR is one which has a
MIRROR and a microscope eyepiece. The mirror collects the
starlight, and the microscope eyepiece magnifies it.

Mr. Gatward adds:

"To build a clock drive for such a small telescope would
be a waste of time. Maybe, but we here would still like
to know how for a later model editor. As so I'm afraid our
instruments are not mounted at all, just hand mounted...ie.
we hold it or set it up on a three legged tripod with no
movement at all."

"I feel the minimum telescope needed to observe the comet
is either a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " reflector or at least a 3" refractor, so
that your light collecting factor is greatly increased."

Halley's, although it will be visible to the naked eye in
December is not going to be an over spectacular sight from
the Northern Hemisphere, you need to travel down to the
Southern Hemisphere in the first two weeks of April 1986.

"The best thing to do, I think, under the circumstances,
is to invest in a good pair of binoculars. During November,
1985, the comet will be in the or rather inbetween the
Pleiades and Hyades, and should easily be found with bin-
oculars."

"The best time would be during National Astronomy Week,
(9th. to 16th Nov.) As for photographing Any camera with
a B setting will do. (TIME EXPOSURE SWITCH) Point it at
the Comet, and for unguided photographs I would suggest you
try anything between a 17 sec exposure and a 30 sec. If you
are giving your camera, which is not going to be essential
if you wish to obtain photos for posterity, then time expo-
sures are unlimited. From the Southern Hemisphere, a 17 sec

exposure of the Comet will bring it out on a photograph c
limate in a tremendous amount of Glory. During Nov. 1985
Halley will be about 7.5 magnitude so just below naked eye
visibility, but an exposure would bring it out."

"Remember though, Halley will be low on the Horizon, and
you will encounter a lot of atmospheric distortion."

"I must say, that all in all, Halley will best be seen,
from the Southern Hemisphere. Having said all that, don't
be put off observing the Comet from here. You will see it.
"I would suggest you use Fji 1600 film, which is very fast
and is not plagued with grain. It is a very good film. Slide
films I would recommend are Fji 40 ASA or Ektachrome 400
ASA."

"As far as spectroscopic observations go, I am not planning
any myself. I will wait for publications and obtain my in-
formation from there. I'm sorry I cannot help you here."

ANDREW GATWARD
(BHDAS.) F.R.A.S.

* Andrew Gatward is planning a trip to South Africa with some
of his fellow astronomers to get a good view of the comet in
the month of April 1986, and will see the Union Observatory
instruments as well as that of the Royal Cape Town Observa-
tory of Table Mountain. His observatory is the headquarters
of the South African Astronomical Society, whose study of
variable stars, particularly those in our own galaxy has
contributed to astrophysics.

We only hope that they do some real serious observing and
hopefully come back with a 'Comet Souvenir' and not get
sidetracked too much on their visit to South Africa's
Winelands. Or you all will be seeing 'double Comets'."

Editor.

FOOTNOTE. Mr. Gatward will be heard on Essex Radio on 17th.
June 1985 (Monday) at 12.30pm, and then regularly every 6th.
week after that. It will have a phone in session. So to all
CNK readers with an astronomical question - stand by your
phones. I only hope CN will be out (this issue) in time to
inform you. But if not, tune in every 6th week for some more.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEAL FOR HELP!

The Sir William Herschel House and Museum, in Egham, is in
danger of closing down. The loss of this astronomical museum
would be a great loss to anyone with a sense of history. The
BHAS is appealing to all astronomers to help fight its clo-
sure. Donations/Enquiries to: A. Gatward 19, Belle Vue Terrace,
Halstead, Essex, CO9 2DD 25

BRINSLEY LE POER TRENCH
member of CONTACT
International(left)
who is now an Earl
who attends the House
of Lords under the
title of 8th Earl
of Clancarty. He was
quoted in the Daily
Telegraph for Tuesday
May 26, 1981 as follows:

From BRIAN SILK
WILLIAM BRINSLEY LE
POER TRENCH, the 8th
Earl of Clancarty,
reached a long way
into history when he
talked about his an-
cestors yesterday and
explained: "They came
from outer space about

60,000 years ago. "It was then that the earth was colonised
by space travellers and we are all descended from them. This
accounts for all the different colour skins we've got here.
We all came from different places."

CNK About three weeks ago on British Television, we
saw a programme, which was a little confusing to me, but
roughly was something like this. IT IS POSSIBLE PEOPLE ON
EARTH DID COME FROM SPACE, was one of the conclusions reach-
ed by scientists who have been probing into our past using
DNA samples from old bones and skulls, thousands of years
ago. One ape-like skull examined using the DNA process re-
vealed that it was NOT A HUMAN SKULL as first believed but
by gene samples from the DNA, showed it to be APE..not MAN!
It was previously thought to be man-ape, a bit of the missing
link. Some scientists now believe germs are continually
entering out atmosphere from space, carried here inside mete-
ors. Amino acids have been found, which are the "building
blocks of life on Earth. Therefore IF LORD CLANCARTY has
made anyone laugh at his statements..DON'T! He could well

be proved to be right in years to come as more scientific
evidence mounts. Remember Fred O' Gardner's article in the
last issue when he said? :".please remember, this calls
for a truly 'open mind' it calls likewise for bravery of
a very high order, what I call 'moral courage' because once
you infer there are metaphysical associations with Flying-
Saucers, etc., then you are in trouble 'EYEBROWS ARE RAISED'
and those considered to be your friends will WALK LESS AND
FREQUENT LESS WITH YOU, simply because you will become an
oddity because you have the audacity to indicate what you
feel is the heart of the truth of the matter!" underlining
ours).

Therefore if Lord Clancarty says humans came from space-
then there is now scientific PROOF he could be RIGHT! it is
no good sniggering at this suggestion, this shows a lack of
intelligence when the subject of 'where we come from' is still
NOT KNOWN. I support Brinsley Trench in his belief. As his
article continues:

"The Earl, 69, offered his theory on the origin of the spec-
ies when he went to the Mount Royal Hotel in London for an
international conference organised by British Unidentified
Flying Object Research Association (BUFORA). His Lordship is
a vice-president of the Association which is campaigning for
the acceptance of Ufology by the scientific establishment.

HOLLOW EARTH

Mr. Leslie Bayer, the chairman said the objective was to dis-
pel "stereotyped" tales of "little Green Men" in favour of
objective scientific research.

"We are tired of people treating us as a joke." he said, "we
are serious people and this is a serious subject."

Lord Clancarty himself was being serious as he declared his
faith in what is known as the hollow earth theory. Not all
UFOs come from outer space he explained. Some originated from
a number of civilisations which have been established under
the surface of the earth.

"They are quite a few miles down." he said, "and the UFOs
come out through tunnels in the Earth's crust. There are
seven or eight entrances altogether. There is one at the
North Pole, another at the South Pole, and others are in
remote spots like Tibet. I haven't been down there myself
but from what I gather they are very advanced."

Lord Clancarty said that one expedition had managed to
reach just such an underground settlement and discovered a

modern city. "There were people down there, æ also robots but of course no publicity was given to this. It's part of the cover-up."

NICE {úv6

There was, however, no need to worry too much about the spacecraft, whether they came from other planets or from our own underground neighbours.

X thik ^iã of the boys out ther\$ are friendly. said Lord Clancarty, pointing to the sky, "although I'm told t ere is one b êe á lot."

Unhappily, the noble ä½ krë himself seen only one UFO. YÁ was an errie white light zig-zagging over South Kensington," he recalled, "Y had to climb into the kitchen sink [get a good look at it through the window."

Mrs. Margaret Fry, from Bexlyheath, Kent, has been luckier. "I'm beginning to lose count, but %think it's so far" she said. "I've seen lots of other things in the sky, but I can't be sure about t em all."

Mrs. Fry can describe in detail a variety of flying saucers and talks of some very close encounters. It all began in 1955 and number flew past as she was walking home from a hairdressers last February. Has she been singled out c them for special study? "Not at all" she says, "I'm just more observant than most people. Anyone can see them. You only have to open your eyes."

z evidence of this, Mrs. Fry recalled how she spent eral hours @ Hyde Park watching no fewer than nine UFOs buzzing about overhead. "There were lots of people sitting around on the grass," she said, "and nobody saw a thing Ñ the sky. It just shows you how unobservant people can be." THE DAILY EXPRESS May 26, U d.

i # says: Perhaps people did not see the t 'buzzing about' because if they had done so, all they would probably see would be man-made r qx G\Wx G rW, brbit. After all there's a heck of a lot of them up there by now. The other possibilities could be the lady was psychic and was seeing ylin a different 'plane' or many of her sightings could have been the aircraft jet engines, often s en at night uownd with no sound. Many are fooled this way. Again we add... R MANY ýp ARE SEEN IN 7. DAYTIME, EVERYDAY. my guess is virtually NIL \$ Adätor.

MIKE PARRY



MIKE PARRY

Mike Parry first came onto the Space and UFO scene around the is ar rt U 1968, when the Interplanetary 6ž : ä 0, uæ Research as in Yëi swing. j that time the ISTR was ^j)/jê since 1957 and Mike was taken on as a new A A Ò 1968. After a short nœi Mike sure proved his .-%yoas not only öyDÖ he Ú Ó buy he was voted pros' çDêæ of the club u & Acérbc ê lc members. êÆ h d such good ideas for the ISTR, it was then know æ. Its G f Á A ä ö, é 2 & Ted Harris, yes, your CNK editor, "z p t it would be a

good thing to have someone with commercial bo .êe ge B t f e charge for a year or so. Unfortunately, Mike changed alç the rules and nobody could %'M P i Ê out. Mike soon produced by his TM methods our jounal INTERPLANETARY NEWS, of which under his leadership changed from a scientific journal to a science fiction type o ± 2 2 _ ú iost TM Tus ecüed we d @ not 's r # b A involv d, -K{ here we are studying UFOs ourselves! ë Ç ! c, d ç to central Üondon, changed the >IK of the club to ISTRG-adding the \ , . C Ú . ½ w NCK . produce the ^ . d ' 3 Ó , in \$ q fi -science F Y Ñ %1 mode and .š m some i ž ÖD Hfact.

After several schemes to get ISTRG noticed by the public i a 'credit worthy o soci ty e we staged an exhibition at apšic Abbey. It was a gre t success.

é years have elapsed since Mike took the 'club to London from our base in Leytons one . and today we t < ... A svè no contact Ž TM | him, depite sending magazines. Mike once said he used to be = Disc Jockey on one of aie Pirate At . time, BQÆ From Space and 8 -u Mike was in d n s . é ° ½ -x p o t We General London.

NEWS BEAT WITH CNK REPORTERS David Prockter and Editorial staff.

WHERE IS MIKE PARRY? (Source: David Prockter) Our London reporter David Prockter informs CNK that the President of the ISTRG, Mr. Mike Parry, seen on page 29, has seemingly disappeared. Various shops which Mr. Parry used to visit in conjunction, it seems, with the ISTRG, are asking him to contact them as soon as possible.....

DUNMOW HIT BY GIANT HAILSTONES: Marble and golf-ball sized hailstones rained down on St. Dunmow, Essex, on 26th. May 1985 smashing glasshouses, and damaging, beyond repair, some cars. CNK editor has managed to keep some in his fridge. (Full story next time).

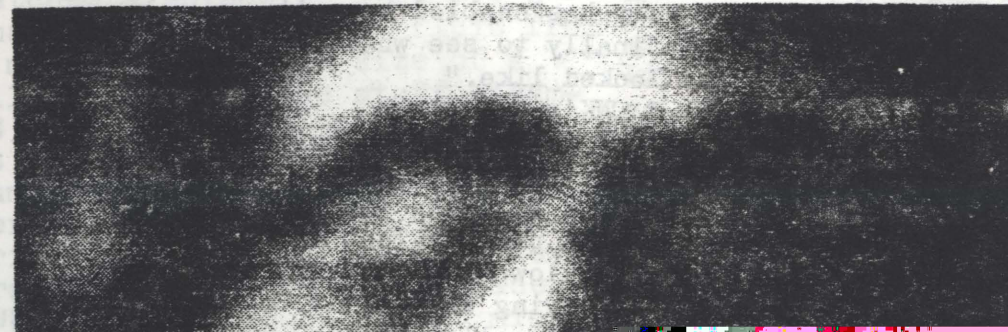
PROGRESS -OR NOT TO PROGRESS-by David Prockter.
I'd like to discuss a little thing called progress.-I cannot describe progress, but I certainly know what it does! The great god of progress demands sacrifices, far more numerous than the doomed Incas ever did. BREATHTAKING VIEWS of velvet rolling hills and strong healthy trees make room for nuclear power plants, radiation factories, staffed by zombie civil servants (some no longer civil)-Ed. CLEAR LAKES, rivers, and other sources of life-giving water are reduced to piles of poisonous mud. VITAL PERSONAL FREEDOMS which at one time were being slowly eroded are now openly withdrawn by tyrants, probably the same ones poisoning the air and the water. POLITICS DO NOT enter the picture. All people deserve the right to a long life of happiness, creativity, and comfort, not just those whose accumulated income rivals that of a small African nation. It all down to one thing - GREED! Not just the wish to be rich, but the wish to be richer. Money may not buy wisdom, happiness, or indeed, even love...only material wealth. They are a difference, race altogether. "Quoting God, but thinking satan" as someone else spec-

like that, that I no longer follow space shots or advances(?) in science, the results of such are now used for evil purposes-'star wars' weapons and the like have all the many important lessons Man has learned since the sixties left no impression on us?? OR CAN IT BE, as incredible as it may sound, that the flag-waving, church-going, money-hungry hypocrites who possess the sheer affrontary to tell others that 'Times' are tough for everybody. "have one main ambition - to go the same way as the Incas and Aztecs?? IS THAT SOUND YOU HEAR ON THE BBC news in reality the sound of Rome falling once more! Being, of course, (it goes without saying) a cheerful sort of person underneath it all, I hope not.

DAVID PROCKTER (1985)

IS THIS THE FACE OF JESUS?

THE SUN, Saturday, April 8, 1985



See next page for details

COMPUTERS AMAZING 'PHOTO' FROM SHROUD. Credit: The Sun, London, Saturday, April 6, 1985.

From Leslie Childe in Rome

THIS IS the secret face on the Holy Shroud of Turin - revealed by the power of computers.

After six years of painstaking study by experts, an Italian professor claims it is the face of Jesus.

Modern

Computers were used to 'photograph' and reconstruct what was said to be the imprints of a man on the Shroud - believed by Roman Catholics to be the cloth in which Jesus was wrapped after the crucifixion.

Prof. Giovanni Tamburelli

□ □ □ □ □ □

who led the team which tested the 14ft long linen shroud, said yesterday:

"It's a tremendous breakthrough. We are convinced that modern technology has enabled humanity finally to see what Jesus looked like."

× CNK's addition:

Back in the 1970's scientists wanted to date the shroud by using the carbon 14 process. That was not allowed, as it meant destroying some of it. Instead pollen grains identified that it came from, some pollens were from around Palestine area. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1532.

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Magazines and book reviews:

7A! ISSUE we look at FORESIGHT.

produced by 1cZ Barlam at his new address of: &&Brockhurst Road, Hodge Hill, Birmingham, B36 8JB. ENQUIRIES TO THIS ADDRESS from 24th May 1985.

John Barklam and his wife have been producing FORESIGHT now for many many years, probably as old as 1/2 æ FORESIGHT has always been a thought provoking magazine, and in content it is much like the one. However, I was a bit disappointed at its quality of print, from that of FORESIGHT which I used to read. I am sure that counts. SAE to 1X DY, 1 information age. P. up the good work John!

SCIENCE: CNK looks at some oddities etc.

#### THE PROBLEM OF GRAVITY

Source references: THE READER'S DIGEST June 1957  
Compiled by the FORESIGHT Magazine June 1984 No.79  
Editor from:

O a D T H h T e K E S

G o j K I T Y S H I V E R

by David Woodbury

IN A SMALL laboratory recently I watched a scientist draw off a quart of crystal-clear fluid from a machine about the size of a filing cabinet. The stuff steamed a little, like hot water. But it wasn't hot water. It was helium, liquid helium, some 500° colder than the inside of your refrigerator and chillier, by several degrees, than outer space.

When helium liquefies, at minus 452° Fahrenheit, everything near it becomes lifeless, frozen solid; even hydrogen turns to ice cubes.

Because helium is the only refrigerant by which temperatures as low as minus 452° and lower can be reached, scientists are using it to open up a whole new area of unknown facts which are certain to have profound effects upon our everyday lives.

Helium, a colourless, odourless gas, is one of nature's most "indifferent" elements, totally unwilling to combine chemically with any other substance. Hence it won't burn or explode - which explains why it is used in blimps.

The extremely low temperatures achieved through Liquid Helium are leading scientists into a fantastic realm of discoveries about the behaviour of matter.

Helium's indifference has long been a challenge to scientists. Since heat does not affect it, what happens they asked, when you make it cold?

For years the scientists did not know the answer, since they couldn't make helium cold enough to liquefy it, until in 1908 Dr. Kammerlingh Onnes in Leyden, Holland, squeezed a few drops of liquid helium out of an intricate machine he had spent half a lifetime building. Today liquid helium is



almost as easy to make as dry ice--in a machine called the helium cryostat, which is bigger than a refrigerator. Invented in 1947, the cryostat can turn out as much as two gallons an hour, doing its work by a process of compressing the gas and taking the energy out of it as it expands.

In the last nine years very nearly every known substance of scientific interest has been chilled in liquid helium and studied. But the most fascinating search deals with liquid helium itself, for here science finds a world gone haywire. Liquefy a quart of helium, for instance, then cool it still more, and suddenly it exhibits properties found in no other liquid. Among other oddities it leaks artfully through holes too small for any other known liquid to penetrate. If poured into an open container (itself suspended in liquid helium to maintain the temperature), liquid helium will crawl up the inside and down the outside, in defiance of gravity. Why? Nobody knows as yet.

Helium in this whimsical condition is called a "superfluid" the only one known. Superfluid helium is colourless; it can't be seen easily until it warms up and begins to evaporate. In the laboratory, consequently, small plastic floats are often used to mark the surface. Most experiments using liquid helium are done in glass vacuum bottles, so that what goes on inside can be seen. If extreme low temperatures are needed, the glass is silvered to reflect away any surrounding heat, and the experiment is watched through a narrow slit in the silvering. The most important experiments concern the nature of heat. Heat is the action of the molecules of a substance driven in all directions by the energy they contain. For example, a warm gas might be likened to a square loosely packed with people in a high state of excitement, pushing and jostling each other. As things cool down, the crowd becomes quieter, and at a sharp command might even line up in ranks and stand motionless. In this last condition they resemble the atoms and molecules

of a metal crystal, with every particle locked so tightly in place that movement is impossible.

For years textbook physics taught that the heat motion of molecules slows down evenly as the temperature drops. According to this theory, metal should get steadily harder and more brittle. But the amazing discovery in the world of extreme cold is that a large family of metals--tin, lead and zinc among them--suddenly change their nature altogether. A piece of soft soldering wire, for instance, becomes a highly tempered

spring. Electrical resistance, instead of gradually fading away as temperature dropped, was found to end abruptly at a certain point. This surprising trait of super cold metals is called "superconductivity." If you start an electric current flowing in a ring of tin or lead frozen in liquid helium, the current will flow around the ring indefinitely without the benefit of a battery or dynamo--one of the few authentic examples of perpetual motion.

So far superconductivity has found no everyday use. However, in some metals it begins at higher temperat-

ures than in others. This discovery has started a search to see if alloys can be found that have superconductivity at ordinary temperatures. If they are found, we may see a great revolution in electricity.

Electronics may turn out to be the first beneficiary of low-temperature research. Radio, radar, TV and the host of complicated control systems for industry and defence all amplify weak signals a millionfold to make them effective. What limits amplification is always the "noise" produced by heat, or molecular motion, in critical parts of the amplifying units. This molecular motion spoils the clarity of a TV picture, blotches up the radar screen, puts a severe limit to the accuracy of military fire control and guided missiles.

Low temperature research with liquid helium suggests a solution:

Why not operate the critical parts of amplifying units in a bath of liquid helium, cooling them down to the region where molecular heat-noise is stilled? Early warning radar, for instance, might be made to reach twice as far.



NEWS ON GRAVITATION, Fore-  
sight No79 . 1984:  
By Hans Lauritzen

## THE UNIVERSAL CONSTANT

Some doubt that c really is a universal constant as they claim that the velocity of light is constant. This is not quite correct. What is constant is the velocity of light per second (or per unit of time). Here we consider that the course of time varies with the dynamic factor and the kinetic factor, which, seen from a static universal point, means that the second has not the same length everywhere. The velocity of light is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$  in a weaker gravitational field and higher in a stronger one.

The FORMULA :  $E = m \times c^2 \times g$

The fact that electromagnetic waves vary according to gravitation, and the course of time and velocity of light vary according to gravitation, must provoke the question whether the energy of particles of matter should also vary according to gravitation.

When light is moving at the same velocity as time so the reason to the emission of light must be directly related.

Light and other electromagnetic waves are matter with an infinitely small mass. Therefore we can imagine that the unknown force which keeps particles of matter together is counter-balanced by an energy of the particles corresponding to 186,000 miles per second, and by that light is emitted. As this unknown force determines both the velocity of light and the course of time as being two secondary effects, it is reasonable to presume that if one combined those two secondary effects (velocity of light and one second) and squared the result one would arrive at an expression of otherwise unknown force which the particles must attain during light emission, and which also determine the contents of energy in the particles of matter. In the formula 'g' is the value of the local gravitational field and 'G' is the value of the universal gravity constant, because this new formula gives adequate allowance to variations of gravitation.

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## OUTER SPACE HUMOUR

From J. n Rehhard, Nebraska, U.S.A. 1968 clip:  
SETBACK P' FLYING S RS.

TÄ J"g GREAT EXCITEMENT on Venus last week--scientists landed a satellite on Earth, and it's sending back signals as well as photos. The satellite is in an area known as Manhattan. (Named after a Venusian astronomer who discovered it 200,000 light years ago) Because of good weather the Venusian astronomers were able to get valuable data about landing a manned flying saucer on Earth. A press conference was held at the Venus Institute of Technology. "We have come to the conclusion", said Professor Zog, "That there is no life on Earth."

"How do you know?" asked a reporter for the Venus Evening Star.

"For one thing, the Earth's surface in the Manhattan area is solid concrete; nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases; no one could possibly breathe this air and survive." "What does this mean as far as our flying-saucer program is concerned?"

"We'll have to take our own oxygen with us which means a much heavier flying saucer than planned."

"Are there any other hazards?"

"In this photo you'll notice what seems to be a river, but satellite findings indicate the water's unfit to drink."

We'll have to carry our own.

"Sir, what are all those tiny black spots on the photograph?"

"We're not certain. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other. There are so many of them that it's impossible to land a saucer without being smashed by one."

"If all you say is true, won't this set back the flying-saucer program several years?"

"Yes, but we proceed as soon as Grubstart gives us added funds."

"Professor Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth?"

"Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere."

-Art Buchwald, The Washington Post Co.



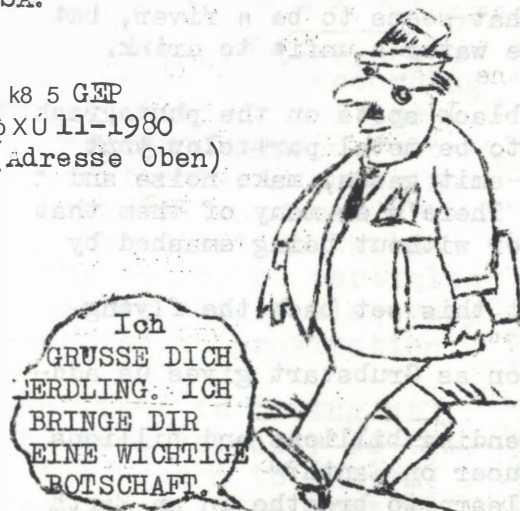
NACHRICHTEN

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Einer Magazin erhielt in 1980 war 0 1 s p UFO-FCRS, G GEF Postfach 2) 61. c) 880 Lüdenscheid WAS IST M UC + b " EIN UFO ist die mitgeteilte Wahrnehmung eines Objekts oder LICHTES am Himmel oder auf dem land, dessen Erscheinung, Bahn und allgemeines dynamisches und leuchtendes Verhalten keine logische, konventionelle Erklärung nahelegt, und das rätselhaft nicht nur für die ursprünglich Beteiligten ist, sondern nach genauer Prüfung aller vorhandenen Indizien durch Personen, die technisch in der lage sind, eine Identifizierung nach dem gesunden Menschenverstand vorzunehmen, falls eine solche möglich ist, f) unidentifizierbar bleibt.

Definition nach Dr. 0 Allen Hynek, Center for UFO Studies, USA.

k8 5 GEF  
0 XU 11-1980  
(Adresse Oben)



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bald auf Deutsch.  
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Fragen an meine adresse.  
Vielen Dank. = E.H.

English:

Joke reads: Greetings  
Earthling, A bring you  
e important message!

R E C E N , LETTERS. Briefe . rev.

From CENAP, Germany:

Frän

e B • A H É

aus

Edward! I thank you for the 29 sent also for for letter. Natrually there is still CENAP-Report, meanwhile with Nos. 112, / have only odd editions which I can send to you for information. Please find herewith Nos 105-112, Just from No. 105, 106 and 108 you can from CENAP's own report in § case the published press Report took from CENAP itself upon judgement of the way the SUFFOLK case in the German(?) umgangs Sprache / sprachigen? / hold as C m a 4 . represented. The reason of our informations, we see SUFFOLK as cleared up if such phantastic UFOlogy as one H. Hoffman from Italy MB this case is a D classical build-up. Unfortunately you have not written what you yourself think about this case. Likewise I find the announcement in 29 Page 6 A 5 Z Y A FLYING SAUCERS x O with the available photo not good. The photo is in the International F scene well UN I as a h P Q I found the photos, however, the pages with Photos of your aquanitences of persons which are busy i the UFO-scene are good, so one can certainly form a better picture of this. E this time we have a perfect co-operation with YUFOS / Yorkshire, is our information from England the best possible, opti i . So we shall also he joining up further to develop, and we are in September in Luxembourg, will be our next meeting to arganise and to our friends from YUFOS. Also at this meeting at last now a co-operation--community common ground, at which the following countries are represented: Spain, Austria, France, 2 i p ± R a p Germany, England, Denmark, Norway. I myself shall probably travel to England in July 1985 by plane and certainly to Leeds where I shall meet i YUFOS, perhaps I can then % English improve. All the best, HANSJURGEN KOHLER. (Translated by CNK as best we could): AUF DEUTSCH: (in Kurz)

Edward! Ich danke dir für die zusendung von ... 29. Natürlich gibt es noch den € a (1/2) 5 inzwischen mit Nr. 112, nur habe ich noch einzelne Ausgaben... sowie veröffentlichten Presse-Berichte entnehmen, das • « ( selbst auf gerichtlichem Wege den Fall SUFFOLK in deutschsprachigen Raum als Fälschung darstellen konnte. Mit freundlichen Grüßen, Hansjürgen Köhler.



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